

KAISER HAS ABDICATED, OFFICIAL BERLIN DESPATCH

EXTRA

The



World.

Light rains to-night and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

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LIGGETT'S AMERICAN ARMY DRIVES NEARLY FOUR MILES; TAKES HILLS EAST OF MEUSE

**Pershing Reports Victory on the
Scene of Great Battle of Verdun
in 1916—Takes Several Towns
and Villages.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Wrestling from the enemy his last hold on the heights east of the Meuse is reported by Gen. Pershing in the communique sent last evening. Large captures of munitions are noted.

American aviators carried out bombing and machine gun attacks behind the German lines. Four enemy balloons and three airplanes were destroyed. One American machine is missing.

Following is the text of Gen. Pershing's communique:

"This afternoon (Friday) French and American units operating under the command of the 1st American Army, wrested from the enemy his last hold on the heights east of the Meuse, memorable as the scene of the great battle of Verdun in 1916, and drove him back into the lowlands of the Woivre.

"On a front of 14 kilometres (nearly nine miles), we advanced to a depth of six kilometres (nearly four miles), taking Lassy, Ecurey, Breheville, Feuvillers, Damvillers, Flabas, and other towns and villages.

"Along the line of the Meuse, from Villerfranche to Wadelincourt, lively artillery and machine gun combats have taken place during the day. Six additional guns of heavy caliber, many more machine guns, 42,000 rifles and a large airplane workshop, captured during our advance west of the Meuse, have been reported.

"In the Woivre, on the front of the Second American Army, our patrols were very active, capturing prisoners in the course of several successful enterprises near Lake Lachausse.

"Despite adverse weather conditions, our aviators, flying at a height of 100 metres, carried out a number of reconnaissance missions. They bombed and machine-gunned concentrations of enemy troops in the Baslon and Removille and blew up an ammunition dump at Gibericy. Four enemy balloons were destroyed and three enemy airplanes were shot down during the day. One of our planes is missing.

**NO LET-UP IN DASH
OF AMERICAN ADVANCE;
MAKE MORE GAINS TO-DAY**

Stars and Stripes Have Replaced German Flag Over Dun—City Sacked Before Evacuation.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT, Nov. 9 (Associated Press).—The fact that Germany had sent armistice delegates within the Allied lines has not slowed up the American operations. From the heights east of Dun-sur-Meuse to Sedan the same dash that has characterized their work since the beginning of the offensive against the American troops in their operations yesterday and to-day. The Americans east of the Meuse continued their advance to-day

GERMAN WOMEN TO GET VOTE WITH MEN BY SUFFRAGE PLAN AGREED ON IN THE REICHSTAG

Majority Groups to Present Proposal for Equal, Direct, Secret Ballot for All 24 Years Old.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 9.—The Groups forming the majority of the German Reichstag, says a Berlin message, have agreed to present at the approaching session of that body a plan for elections to the Reichstag and to the Lower House of the Confederated German States by equal, direct, secret ballot, following the principles of proportionate representation, and all without distinction of sex.

The voting age is to be set at twenty-four years. Proportionate representation in the Reichstag would give the Social Democratic Party, on the basis of the last Reichstag elections, a large increase in membership in the legislative body.

MAUBEUGE TAKEN BY HAIG; FRENCH RESUME ADVANCE

British Capture Last of Great French Fortresses on Northern Front.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In his report to-day Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubeuge by the Guards and 62d Divisions. British troops have made good progress south of that town and are well east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

North of Tournai the British are established on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Herchem. These two towns are about nine miles apart, showing that the Scheldt now has been crossed on a wide front.

South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are well beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. (Maubeuge was the last important French fortress in the hands of the Germans. Before the war it was considered a fortress of the first class and guarded the Namur-Charleroi route into France by the way of the Sture River. The town is situated on both banks of the Sambre and was founded in the Seventh Century. Several famous battlefields of French wars prior to 1800 are in close proximity to Maubeuge. Maubeuge was taken by the Germans after heavy fighting with the British and French late in August, 1914. The town is within a few miles of the Belgian border south of Mons, which is thirteen miles northward by rail.)

At the strikers' headquarters in White Eagle Hall, Jersey City, it was declared that the men will not return to their jobs under any circumstances unless a ruling on their demands is obtained direct from Washington.

Announcement by local railroad officials that Director Gen. McAdoo has ruled against them has been ignored by the men. They say the ruling must come direct, but that they will abide by whatever decision is made.

On the ruling, or whatever other means may be found of ending the tie-up, depends the transportation of vast quantities of overseas supplies for our Army and the Allies, as well as New York's perishable food supply.

Marine superintendents of the various railroads pleaded with the workers to return, at a late meeting last night, and warned them that unless the tie-up is broken Navy men will be called upon to operate the tugs and lighters. This failed to bring them back.

Although the railroads and their freight lighterage equipment are under Government control and the Naval Reserves are available for the work, the local administrator is reluctant to involve uniformed men in any labor dispute, regardless of the issues involved.

The men are demanding a basic eight-hour day, with payment for the present working day of twelve hours, with extra pay for overtime.

DANGER IN COLDS.
Don't let them "wear off." Drive them off with Father John's Medicine.—Adv.

CROWN PRINCE OUT TOO; GERMANY UNDER REGENCY

REVOLUTION GRIPS HANOVER; GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE ON; NEW RIOTING IN HAMBURG

Rebels Seize Oldenburg and Other Cities Throughout Northwestern Germany—General Tie-Up of Transportation Threatened.

LONDON, Nov. 9 (British Wireless Service).—(Associated Press).—It is reported from Amsterdam that a revolution is now spreading all over western Germany. It is reported to have reached Cologne.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9 (Associated Press).—The uprising in Northwestern Germany, according to the only direct news from Germany, early to-day, is reported to have spread to Hanover, Oldenburg and other cities. Generally the revolt is not attended by serious disturbances.

Reports from the Danish border town of Vamdrup say that all is quiet in Schleswig, but that further disturbances are reported to have occurred in Hamburg.

Four thousand men attempted to overthrow the military authorities in Altona, across the Elbe from Hamburg, but the city now is quiet. The German guards at the Danish border have been ordered by the Soldiers' Councils to remain at their posts temporarily.

Travellers arriving from Germany report that the disaffection apparently is confined to the 9th Army Corps, which was recruited in Schleswig-Holstein.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 8 (Associated Press).—A general railway strike has begun in Germany, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting Berlin advices to the Social Democrats of Copenhagen.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.—Cases of insubordination occurred on Wednesday among the troops of a German naval division quartered at Lokeren, twelve miles northeast of Ghent, according to a report from Sas-Van-Gent.

SOVIET UNDER KURT EISNER RULES NEW BAVARIAN REPUBLIC

German Empire Crumbling With Wittelsbach Dynasty Overthrown.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Kurt Eisner, a Munich newspaper man and prominent in Socialist circles, is the leader of the revolution which has broken out in the Bavarian capital, it appears from information received here. Some reports designate him as President of the Bavarian Republic which has been proclaimed.

Eisner, the advices add, has organized a committee consisting of workmen, soldiers and peasants, in many respects similar to a Russian soviet.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Germany's "home front" is crumbling even faster than her war front. Even the German Empire, formed by a con-

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WOMEN'S VOICE AT PEACE.
Mrs. Catt Urges Demand for Representation at Conference.
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has issued an appeal urging all National women's organizations to demand representation in the coming peace commission. She declares it is not only desirable but "inherently necessary" that women be included in the personnel of the commission, so that the agreements worked out will not sow seeds for another war. Every Government to be represented at the peace conference will be asked to empower women to sit at the table.

Socialist Pressure Exerted on Emperor, Who Was Ordered to Yield by Noon To-day—First Reply Was Refusal—William Ruled Since 1888.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—6.15 P. M. (Associated Press).—The abdication of Emperor William is officially announced from Berlin, according to a Havas despatch from Basle.

(United Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.—The official Berlin wireless states that the Kaiser has decided to abdicate and the Crown Prince to renounce the throne.

[The German Official Wireless is the accepted means of the German Government for broadcasting news to the world. This matter is usually sent from the wireless station at Nauen.]
[The above United Press despatch was received in the Evening World office thirty-five minutes ahead of the Associated Press despatch carrying the official communication that the Kaiser had abdicated.]

LONDON, Nov. 9 (British Admiralty Wireless).—A German wireless message received in London the afternoon of Nov. 9 states:

"The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, has issued the following decree:

"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne.

"The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled.

"For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor, and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German national assembly, which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples which might be desirous of coming within the empire.

"Berlin, Nov. 9, 1918.

"The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden." It is reported from Amsterdam that owing to a rush on the banks in Berlin the banks in Berlin have stopped payment.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—(British Wireless Service.) (Associated Press).—A telegram received from Copenhagen from Brunswick by way of Berlin asserts that Emperor William's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick and his successor, have abdicated.

The Kaiser was born Jan. 27, 1859. He was the ninth monarch of the House of Hohenzollern. He was the third of that family to guide the destinies of the German Empire. He married Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Augustenburg, in 1881. He was crowned King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany June 5, 1888.

In 1871 Germany had no navy or merchant marine worthy the name. It was through the Kaiser's demands that both were raised to

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